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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/05 AND F	ENDING 12	/31/05
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REGI	STRANT IDENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: FIRST AL	LIED SECURITIES, INC.	[OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)		FIRM I.D. NO.
525 B STREET, 17TH FLOOR			
	(No. and Street)		
SAN DIEGO	CA	921	01
(City)	(State)	(Zip	Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PER	SON TO CONTACT IN REGARD	o this repor	RT
		(Ar	ea Code – Telephone Number
B. ACCO	UNTANT IDENTIFICATION	V	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wh BDO SEIDMAN, LLP ()	ose opinion is contained in this Repo		
300 ARBORETUM PLACE, SUITE 520	RICHMOND	VA	23236
(Address)	(City) PROCESSED	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:	√ MAY 0 1 2005	AE PE	CEIVED
Certified Public Accountant	THOMSON		
☐ Public Accountant	FINANCIAL	FEB 2	2 8 2006
☐ Accountant not resident in United	d States or any of its possessions.		160 / 4510
F	OR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. Skgion 240.17a-5(e)(2)

> Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Gregg S. Glaser	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my kno	wledge and belief the accompanying financial staten	nent and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Fir	st Allied Securities, Inc.	, as
of	December 31 , 20	05 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither	the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal of	officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classifi	ed solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
37		
Non	e	
		Signature
		o ignature
		Chief Financial Officer
/	\mathcal{N}	Title
/ c	track. Shus.	
	Notary Public	
	port ** contains (check all applicable boxes): Facing Page.	
	Statement of Financial Condition.	
_ ` `	Statement of Income (Loss).	
	Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
	Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Pa	• •
	Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Computation of Net Capital.	Claims of Creditors.
	Computation for Net Capital. Computation for Determination of Reserve Require	ments Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
. ,	Information Relating to the Possession or Control F	
□ (j)		of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
-	Computation for Determination of the Reserve Req	
□ (k)	A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited consolidation.	d Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
X (1)	An Oath or Affirmation.	
) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
		to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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BDO Seidman, LLP Accountants and Consultants

300 Arboretum Place, Suite 520 Richmond, Virginia 23236 Telephone: (804) 330-3092 Fax: (804) 330-7753

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors First Allied Securities, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of First Allied Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, changes in subordinated borrowings and cash flows for the period from January 1, 2005 to January 31, 2005 (predecessor period) and the period from February 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 (successor period) that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. This consolidated statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of First Allied Securities, Inc, as of December 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the statement of financial condition. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the statement of financial condition, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the statement of financial condition and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the statement of financial condition.

BDO Leidman LLP

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2005

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Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,871,259
Receivable from clearing brokers	10,322,082
Due from affiliate	145,715
Securities owned, at market value	11,191
Notes receivable, net	2,571,508
Goodwill	23,617,820
Contracts acquired, net of accumulated amortization of	
\$329,114	2,184,119
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, at co	
less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$28	1,630 382,710
Prepaids and other assets	986,013
Fotal assets	\$42,092,417
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Commissions payable	\$ 2,161,094
Accounts payable and other liabilities	4,032,802
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market value	18,711
Income taxes payable	239,998
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	883,659
Total liabilities	7,336,264
Commitments and contingencies	
Commitments and contingencies	
Commitments and contingencies Total stockholder's equity	34,756,153

See accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

First Allied Securities, Inc. (FAS) is a wholly owned subsidiary of FAS Holdings, Inc. (the Parent) whose ultimate parent is Advance Equities Financial Corp. FAS' primary activities include the brokerage of equity and fixed-income securities as well as the sale of investment company shares, asset management services, and insurance products. FAS is a registered broker/dealer and member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD), and is also a registered investment advisor pursuant to the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

FAS has agreements with non-affiliated clearing brokers to clear securities transactions, carry customers' accounts on a fully disclosed basis, and perform certain recordkeeping functions. Accordingly, FAS operates under the exemptive provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rules 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

On January 31, 2005, the Parent was acquired by Advanced Equities Financial Corp. (AEFC). The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting. In connection with the acquisition, intangible assets of \$2,513,233 related to investment advisory contracts acquired were recorded. Goodwill in the amount of \$19,890,557, which represented the excess of the purchase price allocable to the Company over the fair value of the acquired net assets and liabilities was recognized by the Company. In connection with the acquisition, the Parent received certain indemnifications from Wells Fargo & Company for matters which existed at the purchase date.

As of the date of the acquisition, the Company had the following condensed balance sheet:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,650,332
Receivable from clearing brokers	6,971,102
Goodwill	19,890,557
Notes receivable, net	2,496,229
Contracts acquired, net	2,513,233
Other assets	2,475,772
	36,997,225
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,480,362
Commissions payable	2,158,371
	7,638,733
Net assets acquired	\$29,358,492

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(continued)

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of First Allied Securities, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, First Allied Insurance Agency, Inc. and First Allied Insurance Agency Inc. of Hawaii. All intercompany transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

Securities Transactions

Principal transactions and commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest is recorded on an accrual basis.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Substantially all of FAS' financial assets and liabilities are carried at market value or at amounts, which, because of their short-term nature, approximate current fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and money market funds. Cash of \$154,960 is segregated in a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers under the 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations under the purchase method of accounting. Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective January 1, 2002, all goodwill amortization was discontinued and goodwill is evaluated at least annually by management for impairment, and more frequently in certain circumstances. The evaluation includes assessing the estimated fair value of the goodwill based on market prices for similar assets. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Because goodwill is treated as a non-allowable asset for regulatory purposes, the impact of any impairment on goodwill would not affect FAS' regulatory net capital.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(continued)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued) The costs assigned to contracts acquired, is an identified intangible asset that is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of seven years, the estimated life of the contracts. On an ongoing basis, FAS reviews the valuation and amortization of the intangible asset, taking into consideration any events or circumstances that might have diminished its value. In management's opinion, no impairment exists as of December 31, 2005.

FAS' amortization of the contracts acquired is as follows:

2006	\$ 359,033
2007	359,033
2008	359,033
2009	359,033
2010	359,033
Thereafter	388,954

\$2,184,119

Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the term of the lease.

Notes Receivable

Included in other assets are forgivable loans made to investment executives and other revenue-producing employees, typically in connection with their recruitment. These loans are forgivable based on continued affiliation and are amortized over the life of the loan, which is generally three to eight years, using the straight-line method, and is included in commission expense.

Investment Advisory Income

Investment advisory fees are received quarterly but are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the contract.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

FAS is included in the consolidated federal income tax return of AEFC. Federal income taxes are generally allocated to FAS as if it had filed a separate return. AEFC also files combined state tax returns in certain states. State taxes are also allocated to FAS. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Income Taxes

The difference between U.S. statutory rate of 34% and the effective tax rate results from the impact of state and local taxes, net of the federal tax effect and certain non-deductible expenses. At December 31, 2005, FAS' statement of financial condition includes deferred income tax liabilities of \$888,925 which primarily relate to the tax treatment of intangible assets.

2. Employee Benefits

FAS' employees are eligible for benefits under AEFC's 401(k) Plan. Under the 401(k) Plan, each eligible employee may contribute up to 80% of their pretax compensation, excluding commissions, subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations. Eligible employees are eligible for matching company contributions, which are generally a dollar for dollar match up to 6% of an employee's compensation. The matching contributions are generally subject to a five-year vesting schedule.

3. Related Party Transactions

The Company receives commissions from an affiliate in connection with raising monies in securities offerings in which the affiliate acts as an underwriter.

Pursuant to an expense sharing agreement with AEFC, certain compensation expenses of the Company are paid by AEFC and allocated to the Company.

Due from affiliate represents payment made by the Company to fund certain activities of the Parent. At December 31, 2005, this balance does not bear any interest.

4. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

FAS clears all transactions on a fully disclosed basis with clearing firms that maintain all related records. In the normal course of business, FAS engages in activities involving the execution, settlement and financing of various securities transactions. These activities may expose FAS to off-balance-sheet risk in the event that the other party to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. FAS maintains all of its trading securities at the clearing firms, and these trading securities collateralize amounts due to the clearing firms.

Customers are required to complete their transactions on the settlement date, generally three business days after the trade date. FAS is, therefore, exposed to risk of loss on these transactions in the event of the customer's or broker's inability to meet the terms of their contracts, in which case FAS may have to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices. The impact of unsettled transactions is not expected to have a material effect upon FAS' financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Net Capital Requirements

FAS is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires FAS to maintain minimum net capital. FAS has elected to use the alternative method permitted by the rule, which requires that FAS maintain minimum net capital, as defined, of \$250,000. At December 31, 2005, FAS' net capital was \$5,148,932 which was \$4,898,932 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000. The net capital rule may effectively restrict the payment of cash dividends.

6. and Contingent Liabilities

Leases, Commitments FAS leases certain office space under several noncancelable operating leases. Certain leases have renewal options and clauses for escalation and operating cost adjustments based upon increased costs incurred by the lessor. Future minimum rental commitments under the terms of the lease agreements as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

2006	\$ 978,190
2007	1,001,433
2008	800,214
2009	459,843
	\$3,239,680

Total rental expense under the leases for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$1,121,004.

In the normal course of business, there are various lawsuits, claims, and contingencies pending against FAS. FAS is also involved in governmental and self-regulatory agency inquiries, investigations and proceedings. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, we have established provisions for estimated losses from pending lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings. Although the ultimate outcome of the various matters cannot be ascertained at this point, it is the opinion of management, after consultation with counsel, that the resolution of the foregoing matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of FAS, taken as a whole, such resolution may, however, have a material effect on the results of operations or cash flows in any future period, depending on the level of income for such period.

7. Dividend

In January 2005, in preparation to the sale of FAS Holding, Inc. to AEFC, FASI paid a dividend of \$9,100,000 to Wells Fargo and Company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Merger

On June 12, 2005, Round Hill Securities, Inc., a then wholly owned subsidiary of AEFC was merged into FASI. Round Hill Securities, Inc. was a registered broker/dealer and registered investment advisor prior to the merger. The net assets of approximately \$4,500,000 transferred to FASI in connection with merger were recorded at historical cost. Consolidated income statement is presented as if the entities had been combined for a full year.

Computation of Net Capital for Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 December 31, 2005

Stockholder's equity	\$34,756,153
Nonallowable assets	
Cash in subsidiaries	4,104
Goodwill	23,617,820
Notes receivable, net	2,571,508
Contracts acquired, net of deferred tax of \$888,925	1,295,194
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	382,710
Due from affiliates	145,715
Receivables from clearing brokers, non-allowable	485,355
Prepaids and other assets	986,014
Total nonallowable assets	29,488,420
Other deductions and/or changes	81,502
Capital before haircuts on securities positions	5,186,231
Haircuts on cash equivalents and securities	37,299
Net capital	5,148,932
Computation of alternative net capital requirement	
Minimum net capital requirement	250,000
Excess net capital	\$ 4,898,932

A reconciliation of the Company's computation of net capital as reported in the unaudited Part IIA of Form X-17a-5 and the computation contained herein, is as follows:

	As reported in Part IIA of Form X-17a-5	Audit Adjustment	As Reported Herein
Stockholder's equity Nonallowable assets Excess net capital	\$34,875,069	\$(118,916)	\$34,756,153
	29,425,518	62,902	29,488,420
	5,080,750	(181,818)	4,898,932

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5

The Board of Directors
First Allied Securities, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplemental schedule of First Allied Securities, Inc. (FAS) for the year ended December 31, 2005, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal controls.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), by making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(ll) and the reserve required by 15c3-3(e).

Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- 3. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraphs. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraphs.

continued...

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the Company's internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the Company's internal control activities and its operation, including controls for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2005, to meet the SEC's objectives.

It is not practicable for a company of this size to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control and, as a result, greater reliance is placed on close supervision of the accounting records by management on a daily basis.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, NASD, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) of the SEC in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Certified Public Accountants

BOO Leidman LLP

February 24, 2006 Richmond, Virginia